

art which attained such a degree of perfection in the United States at the end of the last century.

Palmer, however, was by no means only a taxidermist, he made many collecting expeditions to Alaska, Cuba, Mexico, as well as to Java, where he was for nearly two years working with Mr. Owen Bryant, who financed the expedition.

Notwithstanding his official duties Palmer wrote a good many papers, not only on ornithological subjects but also on botanical and other themes; a list of these, some sixty in number, are given in the memorial notice written by Mr. Richmond (*Auk*, 1922, pp. 305-321), and to which we are indebted for the facts in this notice. Palmer joined the A. O. U. in 1888 and became a Fellow in 1898, and was a great favourite among his fellow-workers at Washington.

THEOPHIL STUDER.

Dr. Th. Studer, who died at Berne on 12 February last in his 76th year, was Professor of Zoology in the University of that place, and was well known for his work on the development of feathers, on which subject he wrote several papers. He was also the author, with Dr. Fatio, of that excellent 'Catalogue of the Birds of Switzerland,' which was first published in 1889, and has passed through several editions. It is undoubtedly the leading text-book on the subject of the Birds of Central Europe.

XLII.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

Baker on the Birds of British India.

[The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by Sir Arthur Shiple, O.B.E., etc. Birds. Vol. i. (Second Edition). By E. C. Stuart Baker, O.B.E., etc. Pp. 1-479. 8 col. pls., many text-figures. London (Taylor & Francis), July 1922. 8vo.]

The first volume of the Birds in the first edition of the well-known 'Fauna of British India,' prepared by Mr. Oates under

the editorship of Dr. Blanford, was published in 1889, and the fourth and last by Dr. Blanford himself in 1898. Nearly twenty-five years, therefore, have elapsed since that excellent work appeared—a model of what a regional avifauna should consist of. Sir Arthur Shipley, the present Editor of the 'Fauna,' was well advised to entrust the preparation of the much needed new edition to Mr. Stuart Baker, who has so frequently during the last ten years shown his capacity for such a task.

The chief change which will be noticed in the new edition is the adoption of the trinomial system, which has added largely to the number of birds to be described, that is, to the total number of subspecies, though it has reduced the number of species, for many of those forms formerly reckoned as such, have been relegated to subspecific rank. The other points in which a change will be noted is the correction of many nomenclatural errors, rendered necessary if the rules of nomenclature are strictly adhered to, and the absence of the synonymy and references which took up so much space in the first edition. This and the use of briefer descriptions has enabled Mr. Baker to give additional room to field-notes, and to describe briefly the nests and eggs of most of the forms.

In the matter of classification Mr. Baker has relied mainly on Dr. Gadow's work as set forth in Bronn's 'Tierreichs.' He has also availed himself of the advice of Mr. W. P. Pyecraft. On the other hand he has, anyhow in the present volume, kept the families arranged in the same order in which they were placed in the first edition, though he has raised to family rank the Paridæ, Paradoxornithidæ, and Pycnonotidæ, included by Oates in the Corvidæ and Crateropodidæ respectively.

The present volume contains descriptions of 373 forms including species and subspecies, and carries us through the Crows, Tits, Hill-Tits, Nuthatches, Timaliine birds, Bulbuls, Creepers, and Wrens. It contains about half the families dealt with in the first volume of the old edition, so we may expect the present one to extend to about eight volumes

instead of four, and as Mr. Baker hopes to be able to issue a volume every two years, it will be some time before the whole work is complete. Some new subspecies are described in this volume for the first time, as follows:—*Dendrocitta rufa sclateri* Chin hills, *D. r. kinneari* Burma, *Ægithina tiphia humei* Central India, *Otocompsa emeria peguensis* Burma, and *Certhia discolor fuliginosa* Shan States. The curious *Hypocolius ampelmus* retains its place among the Timaliine birds, and the genus *Podoces* is added to the Indian fauna on the strength of a single example of *P. humilis* taken in the Chumbi valley. The familiar though excellent text-figures, chiefly of the heads of an example of each genus, have been retained throughout, and the work is further embellished with a series of eight coloured plates reproduced by Messrs. Bale & Danielsson from the accurate and living pictures of Mr. Baker himself.

We shall look forward to seeing the succeeding volumes, and in the meantime commend Mr. Baker's new venture to all Indian ornithologists as a worthy successor of the old "Oates and Blanford."

Baldwin on Bird-banding.

[Adventures in Bird-banding in 1921. By S. Prentiss Baldwin. Auk, xxxix, 1922, pp. 210-224, 2 pls.]

[Bird-banding Notes, no. 1, April 1922, pp. 1-9 (mimeographed), issued by the U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C.]

The first of these papers is mainly educative and includes some account of the work of bird-ringing, or bird-banding as it is more usually termed in America, undertaken by the author at Thomasville, Georgia, in the spring of 1921. A good many individual birds—Blue Jays and Cardinals—have been trapped for several successive years, showing how strictly resident these species are, while among the migrants the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) returns year after year to the same spot. One individual has been trapped by Mr. Baldwin in 1916, 1917, 1921, and generally on several occasions in each year during February and

March, while on its way New England or Canada to breed.

The second publication is a set of instructions for workers who propose to take up bird-banding, issued by the Bureau of the Biological Survey. Hints in regard to traps, methods of banding, baits, methods of handling birds when caught, and directions for filling up cards and schedules are given at length. The Bureau of the Biological Survey at Washington has now undertaken the work of classifying and recording all the information sent in to them and to draw up reports on the work as time goes on.

Bangs and Penard's recent papers.

[A new form of *Edolius forficatus* (Linn.). By Outram Bangs and Thomas Edward Penard. Proc. New England Zool. Club, viii. 1922, pp. 25, 26.]

[A new Humming-bird from Surinam. By T. E. Penard. *Ibid.* pp. 27-28.]

[The northern form of *Leptoptila fulviventris* Lawrence. By O. Bangs and T. E. Penard. *Ibid.* pp. 29-30.]

The first note contains a description of *Edolius forficatus potior*, subsp. n., from Anjouan (Johanna) Island of the Comoro group. It is heavier and larger than the typical race from Madagascar. In the second note Mr. Penard describes *Heteroglaucis philippine*, a new Humming-bird collected by himself during a recent visit to Surinam. In the third note Messrs. Bangs and Penard propose a new name for the northern race of Sennett's Dove, *Leptoptila fulviventris anglica*, found in Texas and northern Mexico.

Fletcher and Inglis on some common Indian Birds.

[Some common Indian Birds; nos. 1-15. By T. Bainbridge Fletcher and C. M. Inglis. Agricult. Journ. India, vols. xvi.-xvii., 1920-1922.]

This series of fifteen articles dealing with the more familiar Indian birds has been prepared by Mr. Fletcher, the Imperial Entomologist to the Government of India, and Mr. Inglis, a member of our Union. The general habits are dealt with at length, and particular attention is paid to their economic importance from the agricultural point of

view. Each article is illustrated with a coloured plate, apparently prepared by Mr. Inglis, though the name of the artist is nowhere definitely stated. They are carefully drawn, though perhaps a little stiffly, but will enable anyone to recognize the bird, and will, no doubt, prove of great service to all those who are interested in Indian farming.

Flower on the Giza Zoological Gardens.

[Report on the Zoological Service for the year 1921, in which is included the 23rd Annual Report of the Giza Zoological Gardens. By Major S. S. Flower, O.B.E., etc. Pp. 1-18, Cairo (Govt. Press), 1922.]

Major Flower's annual report shows that the Giza Zoological Gardens continues to prosper and attract large numbers of visitors and that the collections are well maintained. In order to replenish the stock of animals the Director made an expedition to the Sudan in the winter of 1920-1 and was able to secure some interesting specimens, among them a Duck, *Fuligula brunnea*, from Kordofan which does not appear to have been recorded from so far north previously. Another addition to the Egyptian fauna is the Barbary Partridge, *Alectoris barbara*, examples of which have been obtained by Major E. A. T. Bayly in the Mursa Matrüh district of north-west Egypt. These are probably referable to the form recently described by Salvadori and Festa as *Caccabis callolæma*, but not recognized as distinct by Hartert in his last supplement to the Vög. pal. Fauna.

Grote on new African Birds.

[Bemerkungen über einige neue afrikanische Formen. Von Hermann Grote. Journ. Ornith. 1922, pp. 397-404; also Orn. Monatsber. xxx. 1922, pp. 86, 87.]

Dr. Grote has recently been devoting himself very assiduously to the study of African birds, and in these two papers provides new names of eight subspecific races as follows:—*Musophaga violacea savannicola* from the grasslands of eastern Cameroon, *Hypochera chalybeata camerunensis* from S.E. Cameroon, *Plocepasser superciliosus brunescens* E. Cameroon, *Estrilda (Lagonosticta) senegala zedlitzi*

Tanganyika Territory, *Pytelia melba conradi* Ukerewe Island in Victoria Nyanza, *Steganura paradisea interjecta* S.E. Cameroon, *Turdus libonyanus adamaue* from Adamawa, Cameroon, *Cinnyris mediocris usambaricus* Usambara in Tanganyika Territory. The last-named is described in the Orn. Monatsber., all the others in the Journ. Ornith.

Hamer on Sexual Selection.

[Territorialism and Sexual Selection. By A. H. Hamer. S. Afr. Journ. N. H. iii. 1922, pp. 54-59.]

In this short paper Mr. Hamer suggests as an explanation of the bright colours and ornaments, as well as the song of male birds, usually explained by the theory of sexual selection, that these may be accounted for as adjuncts to territorialism. He believes that the possession of these ornaments by an individual bird acts as a warning to other males who may be trespassers on his territory, and that by this means fights are avoided. We fear that even if there are any grounds for Mr. Hamer's suggestion, he has hardly in the short space at his disposal been able to bring sufficient arguments to bear, in order to settle a question of this magnitude.

Hartert on Central and Eastern Asian Larks and Wrens.

[Alaudidæ und Troglodytidæ von E. Hartert: in Zoologische Ergebnisse der Walter Stötznerschen Expeditionen nach Szetschwan, Ostt Tibet und Tschili auf Grund der Sammlungen und Beobachtungen Dr. Hugo Weigolds. Abhandl. Ber. Zool. Anthrop. Mus. Dresden, xv. 1922, no. 3, pp. 19-22.]

The chief point brought out by Dr. Hartert from an examination of the Asiatic Larks is that the *Arvensis gulgula* group must be henceforth treated as subspecies of *A. arvensis*.

Two new subspecies are proposed, *Alauda arvensis weigoldi* from central China and *A. a. hainana* from Hainan.

Kuroda on the Birds of Hainan.

[On a collection of birds from Hainan. By Nagamichi Kuroda. Dobs. Zasshi [Zoological Magazine], 1921, pp. 389-393.]

This is a short paper on a collection of birds from Hainan.

It is entirely in Japanese, so that except for the names of the birds recorded it is difficult to offer any remarks. The pale eastern form of the Kestrel (*Cerchneis tinnuncula perpallida* or *C. t. dorriesi*) appears to occur as a migrant.

Kuroda on new Japanese Birds.

[Description of four new birds from the Islands of Japan and Formosa. By Nagamichi Kuroda. Annot. Zool. Japonenses, x. 1922, pp. 115-118.]

The new subspecies are as follows:—*Yungipicus kizuki shikokuensis*, Prov. Izu, Japan; *Microscelis amaurotis harterti*, Botel Tobago near Formosa; *Horornis cantans ijamæ*, Seven Islands of Izu, Japan; *Sittiparus varius amamii*, Amami-oshima, Loo-Choo Islands.

Lönnberg on the protection of the Golden-eye.

[Knipstammen bör vårdas och holker uppsättas. Af Einar Lönnberg. Pp. 1-14, 3 text-figs. Uppsala, 1922.]

This little pamphlet, the source of which is not indicated, deals with the provision of nesting-boxes for the encouragement and protection of the Golden-eye in north Sweden. By this means the eggs can be taken for food and a sufficient stock finally preserved to keep up the supply in future years. The same method has been applied to the Goosander, but as this bird is very destructive to fish it is not so good a subject for encouragement.

McGregor on Philippine Birds.

[New or noteworthy Philippine Birds, iv. By Richard McGregor. Philippine Journ. Sci. vol. 19, 1921, pp. 691-703, 4 plates, 3 text-figs.]

This paper contains miscellaneous notes on various rare Philippine birds. The Chinese Francolin, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (olim *chinensis*), appears to have been introduced and become established in Luzon near Manila, and Mr. McGregor has received a nest of eggs as well as the adult birds. Some additional particulars and dimensions are given of the Monkey-eating Eagle, *Pithecophaga jefferyi*, with an outline sketch of the tail. The rare Spine-tailed Swift of Mindanao, *Chætura picina* Tweed., has been

rediscovered; it has not been seen for twenty years, when Mearns obtained a few examples. The rare and remarkable *Malindangia macgregori* Mearns, discovered by the describer on Mt. Malindang in Mindanao, is figured in colour. Mr. McGregor believes that there are still a good many new discoveries to be made by the diligent collector in the Philippine Archipelago.

Mathews on Australian Birds.

[The Birds of Australia. By Gregory M. Mathews. Vol. ix. pt. 8, pp. 361-416, pls. 443-448 & 481. London (Witherby), May 1922.]

The concluding pages on the Australian Reed-warbler adhere to the previously published five subspecies, and reinstate *mellori* for *inexpectatus*, Gould's species *longirostris* now taking the lower rank.

The generic titles of the three Grass-birds or Grass-warblers give no fresh trouble, nor does Mr. Mathews depart from his former conclusions as to the species; but two new subspecies are introduced under *Cisticola exilis* (*diminuta* of North Queensland and *exaggerata* of Victoria and South Australia); *milligani* is substituted for *striatus* under *Poodytes gramineus*; while under *Dulciornis alisteri* we are again warned that its former name of *galactotes* V. and H. is untenable, owing to a prior use in the 'Planches coloriées.' In each genus only one species is recognized for Australia, though Sharpe was wrong in placing under this genus forms reaching from Burma to China. They compose a very interesting group of little ground-birds, found in scrubby places, with a preference for marshy spots; and, though by no means flightless, are difficult to flush or observe, only flitting for short distances with drooping and expanded tail. They are all variable in plumage, and *Cisticola* at least is "seasonally dimorphic."

The next three birds, figured on one plate, are of such importance that we must refer the reader to Mr. Mathews's pages for full details of their life-histories. Literary history they have little or none. First, we have the Desert or Spinifex Bird, discovered by Carter in 1898 in the west, and

called after him *Eremiornis carteri*, of which the nest and eggs have only recently been discovered. Three subspecies have now been proposed, one from the coastal islands.

Secondly, we come to the Rock-warbler of the rocky gullies and river-sides, of which we can gain the best impression by comparing it to the British Dipper, as it flits from rock to rock, uttering shrill cries, while the nest is similarly built on a rock-face and resembles a ball of herbage. To the reviewer, when in Australia, the bird seemed very shy and long absent from its eggs, and he particularly noticed that the strand by which the nest was attached to the roof of a cave was flat and thin, like an ordinary piece of elastic. The name is now *Orignella*, in place of *Origma* preoccupied. The specific name *rubricata* is shown to have been quite wrongly applied.

The Little Field-Wren is proved by the Lambert drawings to be Latham's Streaked Warbler and is therefore named *Chthonicola sagittata*. In habits it is hardly less interesting than the preceding forms.

The Australian "Tits" begin in this part with the synonymy and figures of *Acanthiza pusilla*.

Momiyama and Kuroda on the Birds of Micronesia.

[Birds of Micronesia. By Tokutaro Momiyama. A list of the Birds of the Micronesian group, with descriptions of two new forms. By Nagamichi Kuroda. English text pp. 1-31, Japanese text, pp. 1-339, 1 map and 6 plates, 3 coloured. Tokio (Orn. Soc. Japan), 1922, 8vo.]

Micronesia consists of the Pelew, Marianne, and Caroline groups of islands situated in the Western Pacific between 130° and 165° E. long. and between the equator and 10° N. lat. They formerly belonged to Germany, but under the Paris Treaty passed into the possession of Japan. The present volume, which is partly in Japanese and partly in English, contains a complete list of the birds of these three groups of islands numbering 152 species and subspecies, and is illustrated with two good maps and a number of coloured and uncoloured plates and text-figures. The list of the species is prefixed by the description of the new forms

by Messrs. Momiyama and Kuroda. The former proposes two new generic names: *Kubaryum* for type *Zosterops oleagina* Hartl. & Finsch, and *Rukia* for type *Tephras ruki* Hartert (Zosteropidae); he also describes the following new subspecies: *Globicera oceanica teraokai* from Ruk Island in the Middle Carolines and *G. o. monacha* from Yap, Western Carolines, also four new races of *Aplonis opaca*, three of *Myzomela rubatra*, and one of *Zosterops semperi*; while Mr. Kuroda adds two other new races, *Globicera oceanica momiyamai* and *Erythrura trichroa pelewensis*, both from the Pelews.

Murphy on some American Petrels.

[Notes on Tubinares, including records which affect the A. O. U. Check-list. By Robert Cushman Murphy. Auk, xxxix. 1922, pp. 58-65.]

This paper deals with the status of three Petrels as regards their occurrence in North American waters. The first, *Thalassarche chlororhynchus*, the Yellow-nosed Mollymawk, is added to the North American fauna on the strength of a specimen taken off Seal Island, Maine, in August 1913. The second, *Calonectris k. kuhlii*, is also added to the North American fauna, since the author recently found, among a number of examples of *Puffinus borealis*, four smaller birds which he identifies with the Mediterranean Shearwater, taken near Long Island. These are now in the collection of Dr. Dwight. It seems remarkable that these two closely allied subspecies should both occur together off the New York coasts in August and October.

The third species dealt with is *Oceanodroma hornbyi*, until quite recently known only from the original type in the British Museum and obtained by Admiral Hornby while in command of the Pacific Station, possibly on the north-west coast of America. Recently it has been met with off the coast of Chile and Peru by Mr. R. H. Beck, and Mr. Murphy identifies it with *Procellaria collaris*, described by Dr. Philippi in 1895, and since overlooked. Dr. Philippi's bird was obtained on the tableland east of Taltal, at a considerable altitude and was supposed to be nesting there. It

certainly appears to be a remarkable fact to find an *Oceanodroma* breeding at a mainland site, but we have no other clue to its breeding place. Mr. Murphy proposes to remove this species from the list of North American birds.

Van Oort on the Birds of Holland.

[Ornithologia Neerlandica. De Vogels van Nederland door Dr. E. D. van Oort. Pts. 13/14, 20 pls. 's Gravenhage (Nijhoff), 4to.]

The present instalment of this fine work on the birds of Holland contains only plates, no text. These plates deal with the Birds of Prey, some of the Rails and Shore-birds, and the artist, Mr. Koekkoek, seems to improve as he goes on. Most of his pictures are excellent, perhaps a little subdued in tone, but none the worse for that, as the tendency of most bird-artists is to over-colour their plates. Nearly all the species figured also occur in Great Britain, and are familiar to us all, but the Lesser Spotted Eagle, which is portrayed on plate 112, has not so far been placed in the British list. A special feature of these plates is that the several plumages of each species are in most cases represented.

Petronievics on Archaeopteryx.

[Ueber das Becken, den Schultergürtel und einige andere Teile der Londoner *Archaeopteryx*. (2 plates.) By Branislav Petronievics Geneva, 1921.]

During a visit to London in 1916, Professor Branislav Petronievics of Belgrade University persuaded the authorities of the British Museum (Natural History) to have their famous skeleton of *Archaeopteryx* further cleaned from the matrix, with the result that a number of new and interesting points in the structure of the shoulder-girdle and pelvis were revealed. A short preliminary account of these discoveries was given by Prof. Petronievics and Dr. A. Smith Woodward in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1917, p. 1. The two authors did not agree as to all details, and in the paper now noticed Prof. Petronievics gives a full account of his views as to the structure of *Archaeopteryx* and of *Archæ-*

ornis, a generic name which he gave to the Berlin specimen, usually known as *Archæopteryx siemensii* Dames (see Proc. Zool. Soc. 1917, p. 5). The coracoid, which is short and broad, is shown to be that of a ratite rather than of a carinate bird, and is, moreover, not unlike the coracoid of some reptiles. The pelvic bones remain separated by sutures, and all take part in enclosing the perforate acetabulum. There is a long pubic symphysis much like that seen in some Dinosaurs. The only recent bird in which there is a pubic symphysis is *Struthio*, but even there it is of quite a different form. The second section of the paper is devoted to a detailed account of the numerous differences between the two specimens (London and Berlin), and their generic separation seems fully justified. The author even states that they may have belonged to different families, a suggestion made many years ago by Professor Seeley (Rept. British Assoc. York for 1881, 1882, p. 618).

Petronievics furthermore institutes an elaborate comparison between the pelvis and shoulder-girdles of *Archæopteryx* and *Archæornis* and those of the various groups of reptiles. As a result of these comparisons he arrives at the following conclusions:—

1. "The birds are undoubtedly derived from the reptiles."
2. "The ancestors of the birds are to be sought among the Lacertilia, or at least the birds and Lacertilia had a common ancestor; this conclusion seems to rest mainly on the structure of the coracoid."
3. "The similarity between birds and Dinosaurs is due to convergence."
4. "*Archæopteryx* is more primitive than *Archæornis* in the structure of its pelvis and shoulder-girdle."
5. "*Archæopteryx* either stands nearer the generalized type of bird from which both the Carinatae and Ratitae arose or closely represents that type, since, on the one hand, it possesses the developed wings of a Carinate, and, on the other, the primitive coracoid and probably keelless sternum of the Ratite." Here, however, it

may be remarked that nothing whatever is known about the sternum of *Archæopteryx*.

6. "The separation of the birds into the Carinate and Ratite groups had already begun in Jurassic times."

In one point Professor Petronievics' nomenclature cannot be adopted. The London specimen was described by Owen under the name *Archæopteryx macrura*. This is objected to by Petronievics on the ground that the trivial name *macrura* applies equally to *Archæopteryx* and *Archæornis*, both possessing long tails. He therefore suggests the name *Archæopteryx oweni* for the London specimen, an entirely inadmissible alteration.

Sachtleben on Lithuanian Birds.

[Beiträge zur Natur- und Kulturgeschichte Lithauens und angrenzender Gebiete, von E. Stechow. Vögel von Dr. H. Sachtleben. Abhandl. Bay. Akad. Wiss. München, Suppl.-Bd. 1 Abh. 1922, pp. 9-232, 1 pl.]

This is an elaborate and intensive study of the birds of Lithuania, based primarily on the collections of Dr. E. Stechow, made in the Grodno Government in 1918. This, together with other smaller collections, gave Dr. Sachtleben 936 skins representing 116 forms to work on. Each species is dealt with at considerable length, and the plumage-development, plumage-changes, individual variation, and geographical variations are considered in detail. This is especially the case with the Nuthatches *Sitta e. europæa* and *S. e. homeyeri*, to the discussion of which twenty-five pages and a coloured plate are devoted. In this he shows very clearly the gradual change from the Italian bird with the richly coloured underparts to the Swedish one with the almost white underparts.

Dr. Sachtleben has not attempted a complete account of the birds of Lithuania, as this task is being undertaken by Count Zedlitz in a series of papers in the course of publication in the *Journal für Ornithologie*.

Schiøler on Danish Birds.

[Nogle tilføjelser og bemaerkninger til lister over Danmarks fugle. Af E. Lehn Schiøler. Dansk. Orn. Foren. Tidssk. xvi. 1922, pp. 1-55.]

Some fifteen years ago Mr. H. Winge published a list of Danish birds in the 'Journal of the Danish Ornithological Society.' In the present paper the author mentions a few additional species and races since recorded, and revises the account of the distribution of some of the other species. Among the more interesting details he mentions that the Plover breeding in Denmark is very similar to the race *Charadrius apricarius oreophilus* recently described by Mrs. Meinertzhagen. The Danish breeding Dunlin is discussed at considerable length, and is identified with *Erolia alpina schinzi* recently discriminated by Hartert. The Cormorant is now only a winter visitor; it has been exterminated as a breeding-bird, and the Egyptian Vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*, has been added to the Danish list, a young bird having been taken on the island of Zealand in August 1918.

Shufeldt on the Bermudan "Cahow."

[A comparative study of some subfossil remains of birds from Bermuda, including the "Cahow." By R. W. Shufeldt. Ann. Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, xiii. 1922, pp. 333-418.]

Several years ago Dr. Shufeldt described in 'The Ibis' three extinct Petrels, including the "Cahow," from bones collected in Bermuda. The present paper appears to be a redescription of the same material together with a comparative study of the relationship of the new species with various forms of living Petrels. The different points brought out by the author are illustrated by a large number of plates. Curiously enough, Dr. Shufeldt makes no reference to his paper in 'The Ibis,' and one is led to suppose that the three species are being described for the first time, whereas in reality the original descriptions appeared in this Journal for 1916.

Swarth on the Birds of the Stikine River, British Columbia.

[Birds and Mammals of the Stikine river region of northern British Columbia and south-western Alaska. By H. S. Swarth. Univ. California Publ. in Zool. vol. 24, 1922, pp. 125-314, 1 coloured plate, map, and 34 figs. in text.]

In the summer of 1919, between May and September, Mr. Joseph Dixon and the author made an excursion to the lower waters of the Stikine River, which, rising in northern British Columbia and the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, pierces that chain in a deep canyon and flows through the narrow strip of southern Alaska into the sea near Wrangell between lat. 57° and 56° N. The locality is an interesting one, as the fauna and flora of the country east and west of the Rocky Mountains are very different. The Sitkan district of south-west Alaska is characterized by intense humidity and a relatively equable temperature, and the country is mostly covered by dense coniferous forest. On the other side of the range the climate is characterized by very great extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is so small that it is necessary to irrigate cultivated land. The problem studied by Mr. Swarth was how this sudden change of climate affected mammal- and bird-life, and he naturally found that the faunas of the two areas were very different. The paper, which is a long one, contains an itinerary and a description of the localities visited, the topography of the region and its bearing on animal life, and the zonal and faunal position of the Stikine Valley. Then follows the annotated list of the mammals and birds met with and obtained; the latter number 127 species. Perhaps the most interesting observations are in regard to the Bohemian Waxwing, *Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps*. Very little is known about the nesting of this bird in America, but Mr. Swarth and Mr. Dixon found eight nests with eggs and young birds, and the coloured plate forming the frontispiece depicts the nestlings just out of the nest with the waxy tips to the secondaries already in place.

Thomson on the migration of Starlings.

[The migrations of British Starlings: results of the marking method. By A. Landsborough Thomson. Brit. Birds, xvi. 1922, pp. 62-66.]

Mr. Landsborough Thomson has collected all the records of the recovery of ringed Starlings, and has analysed them carefully. Altogether over 9000 have been marked in England and Scotland, and 472 recovered. Large numbers have also been ringed on the continent. He comes to the conclusion that our native bred Starlings are almost altogether sedentary, though a few move about for short distances, but there is no evidence of an extensive migration of our native bird across the channel to France during the winter. On the other hand, there is an extensive immigration of Starlings into England during the winter months from Scandinavia, Finland, the Baltic Provinces, and eastern Germany, while birds breeding in central Germany move to Spain and Portugal, and those residing in Hungary to Italy and Tunisia.

Ticehurst on the Birds of Mesopotamia.

[The Birds of Mesopotamia, Pts. i. & ii. By Claud B. Ticehurst, assisted by P. A. Buxton and Major R. E. Cheesman. Journ. Bombay N. H. Soc. xxviii. 1921, pp. 210-250, 2 plates, and pp. 269-315, 2 plates.]

This long expected paper, the first two parts of which are now before us, dealing with the Passerine, Picarian, and Accipitrine birds, is the result of the co-operation of a number of observers and collectors, in addition to the three authors.

An introduction deals with the geography and ecological divisions, migration and status of the species composing the avifauna. The number of specimens dealt with is 2500 comprising 241 species out of 330 known to occur; of these only 78 appear to be residents, while 128 are winter visitors.

The list is drawn up under the specific names, but the races are also given and discussed at length, and the sub-specific distinctions are noted. The specimens actually obtained are mentioned, and the paper, when complete, will

undoubtedly be invaluable to all those ornithologists whom duty or pleasure takes to the burning plains of Irak in the near future. The illustrations are from photographs of characteristic scenery, and among the contributors, in addition to the authors, are Sir Percy Cox, Sir R. Egerton, Capt. C. R. Pitman, Col. F. M. Bailey and Col. H. H. F. Magrath, most of whom are members of the Union. We shall look forward to seeing the paper in its complete form before long.

Readers should be warned that the separate copies are dated Dec. 30, 1920, and paged 197-237 ; the correct date is Dec. 30, 1921, and the paging as given above. The Editor of the Bombay Journal seems very slipshod in this respect.

Wetmore on Fossil Birds from Porto Rico.

[Bird remains from the caves of Porto Rico. By Alexander Wetmore. Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H. xlv. 1922, pp. 297-333, 24 text-figs.]

The birds described in the present paper were collected by Mr. H. E. Anthony, chiefly in the cave deposits of the island of Porto Rico. Mr. Anthony himself has worked out the numerous mammalian remains and has handed over those of the birds to the present author. The number of species listed is 42, of which 6 have been described as new, either in the present paper or previously. Among these is a Caracara, *Polyborus latebrosus*, a Snipe, *Gallinago anthonyi*, a Quail-dove, *Oreopeleia larva*, a Barn-Owl, *Tyto cavitica*, while a curious Rail, *Nesotrochis debooyi*, and a remarkable Goatsucker, *Setochalcis noctithera*, have been previously described elsewhere. The presence of the coracoid of a domestic fowl, *Gallus*, seems to show that the age, anyhow of some of the deposits, is not precolumbian. Nearly all the remains found are those of the smaller birds and mammals, and Mr. Wetmore believes that most of them have come from the pellets of Owls which are partial to caves and caverns. One species, *Gymnasio nudipes*, is still living on Porto Rico, while the remains of another, *Tyto cavitica*, suggest that a second species was also responsible for these

collections of pellets; the age of the deposits and bones is somewhat doubtful, but they are no doubt all comparatively recent geologically speaking, perhaps in some cases extending back for one or two thousand years.

Witherby on British Birds.

[On the White-billed Northern Diver as a British Bird. *British Birds*, xvi. 1922, pp. 9-12, 4 photos.]

Mr. Witherby finds amongst the many British records of *Colymbus adamsii* only two which he is able to confirm with certainty—one taken December 1829 in Northumberland, now in the Hancock Museum at Newcastle, and one taken in the spring of 1852 near Lowestoft, now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's collection. Mr. Witherby has been unable to examine three records. He adds some remarks on the differences between the ordinary Great Northern Diver and the White-billed Northern Diver.

Natureland.

[*Natureland*. A quarterly Journal of Natural History. Vol. i. nos. 1-3, 1922. Manchester (Sherratt & Hughes).]

We have recently received the first three numbers of this new magazine of popular natural history. It is edited by Dr. Graham Renshaw, who was for some years editor of the 'Avicultural Magazine'; he has also enlisted the help of Dr. W. E. Collinge, Sir Harry Johnston, Dr. R. W. Shufeldt and others to assist him. The numbers before us contain a good many articles relating to birds by Messrs. W. Shore Baily, A. H. Patterson, C. B. Horsbrugh, and the Marquis of Tavistock, and are illustrated with well-selected and excellent half-tone blocks. We wish Dr. Renshaw every success in his new venture. The yearly subscription is 10s. 6d.

Nature-Lover.

[*The Nature-Lover*. A monthly magazine. Vol. i. nos. 1-4, March-June, 1922. London (John Bale & Danielsson).]

This is another magazine of nature-study or popular

natural history, and is edited by Dr. F. H. Shoosmith. The articles, which are all anonymous, deal with the various aspects of nature from the Phases of the Moon to the Song of the Wood-Wren, and are well and appropriately illustrated. The frontispiece of each number is a reproduction in colour of a Japanese Bird Study.

Provencher Society of Nat. Hist.

[The Provencher Society of Natural History. Pp. 1-48. Quebec: no date.]

The Provencher Society has recently been founded in Quebec for encouraging the study of Natural History and especially for the preservation of the Canadian fauna, and in fact to take on the functions of the Audubon Societies of the United States in Canada. The Society derives its name from the Rev. L. Provencher, described as the Great Canadian Naturalist. The present publication has, in addition to the regulations and the list of members, a number of short notes on natural history subjects and some pleasing coloured plates of the commoner Canadian birds. One remarkable feature of the publication is that commencing from one cover the first 48 pages are in English, while commencing from the other cover there are some 39 pages of French text with distinct notes and illustrations.

Contents of recent Ornithological and other Journals.

Aquila, vol. xxxviii. for 1921, publ. 15 May, 1922.

Gorgey, T. Memoir on the late Stefan von Cherneln (1906-1922), successor of Otto Herman as editor, with bibliography and portrait.

Nagy, E. On the avifauna of the great marsh of Panesova; with plan and photographs.

Greschik, E. The anatomy of the tongue and hyoid of *Plegadis falcinellus*; with four text-figures.

Schenk, J. Migration dates in Hungary for 1921, and also some previous ones omitted "on account of political circumstances."

Chernel, S. von. Spring migration notes from Lake Balaton.

Schenk, J. On the winter-quarters of the White Stork and on the last colony of Great White Egret in Hungary.

Ardea, vol. xi. no. 1, June 1922.

Verwey, J. Observations on migration over the North Sea made during a stay on a Lightship on the Doggerbank between 26 August and 23 September, 1920.

'T Sant, L. van. The Rhineland Marsh-Tit (*Parus palustris longirostris*), a breeding bird in Holland and relationship to the Willow Tit (*Parus montanus salicarius*).

Portielje, A. F. J. On some remarkable instincts and habits in birds.

Brouwer, G. A., and Verwey, J. Migration observations on the Island of Rottum, near the mouth of the Weser, from 19 July to 1 September, 1921.

Lieftinck, F. Notes on the nesting-habits of Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*); with two photos.

Auk, vol. xxxix. no. 3, July 1922.

Richmond, C. W. In memoriam: William Palmer, born 1 August, 1856, died 8 April, 1921; with portrait.

Lincoln, F. C. Trapping ducks for banding purposes, with an account of the results obtained from one waterfowl station; 4 photos.

Talbot, L. R. Bird-banding at Thomasville, Georgia, in 1922; 3 photos.

Gibson, L. Bird-notes from North Greenland.

Kuroda, N., and Mori, T. On some new and rare birds from Corea. *Dryobates major scoulenensis*, *Tetrastes bonasia coreensis* described as novelties.

Sanborn, C. C. Recent notes from an old collecting-ground in north-eastern Illinois.

Grinnell, J. The role of the "accidental."

McAtee, W. L. Notes on food-habits of the Shoveller or Spoonbill Duck (*Spatula clypeata*).

Saunders, A. A. The song of the Field-Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*).

Harlow, R. C. The breeding-habits of the Northern Raven in Pennsylvania.

Austral Avian Record, vol. v. no. 1, July 1922.

Mathews, G. M. Additions and corrections to the Check-list of the Birds of Australia. *Cormobates* for type *Certhia leucophaea* Lath., *Dipardalotus* for type *Pardalotus v. yorkei* Math., *Sugomel* for *Myzomela n. ashbyi* Math. are all proposed new genera; there are also several new races named.

— Notes of interest of a bibliographical nature; dates of publication, etc.

Mathews, G. M., and **Iredale, T.** Thomas Watling, artist: biographical matter, with reproduction in colour of seven of the Watling drawings, with notes.

Avicultural Magazine (3), vol. xiii. nos. 5-7,
May-July 1922.

Blaauw, F. E. Notes on the birds of North America.

Astley, H. D. A Chinese Whistling Thrush (*Myiophonus caeruleus*).

Seth-Smith, J. The Kagu (*Rhinocetus jubatus*); with photo.

Knobel, E. M. Record of the number of red tail-feathers in a Grey Parrot.

Delacour, J. Notes on field ornithology and aviculture in tropical America.

Bird-Lore, vol. xxiv. nos. 3, 4, May & August 1922.

FRONTISPIECE.—Green-winged Teal in colour by Allan Brooks.

Levis, H. F. Bonaventure Island and Perce rock where the Gannets breed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Burrows, I. Two photographs of Humming-birds and nest.

Gabrielson, I. N. Factors contributing to the destruction of birds' nests and eggs.

Driver, E. R. Birds bathing.

Foster, G. S. A bird sanctuary in a small residential garden; photos.

Wright, M. O. Little stories from Bird-craft Sanctuary. 1. A Humming-bird Waif; photo.

Hunter, K. W. In the nesting-season.

Mills, S. R. My neighbours, the Nighthawks; photos.

Oberholser, H. C., and **Chapman, F. M.** The migration and plumages of North American birds. The Boat-tailed Grackles. With coloured plate by Fuertes.

Bird-Notes (3), vol. v. nos. 5-7, May, June,
July 1922.

- Baily, W. S. May in my aviaries, with photo of Algerian Chaffinch brooding.
Wood, C. A. Notes on Jungle and other Wild Life.
Crandall, L. S. Notes on some forms of Yucatan Jays (*Cisso-
lopha*).
Viscount Grey of Falloden. In my Bird Sanctuary [reprinted
from Pearson's Magazine].
Baily, W. S. June and July in my aviaries; with photos.
Reeve, T. S. A Cuckoo episode.

British Birds, vol. xvi. nos. 1-3, June, July, and
August 1922.

- Wilkes, A. H. P. On the breeding-habits of the Glaucous Gull as
observed on Bear Island and in the Spitsbergen Archi-
pelago; 4 photos.
Witherby, H. F. On the White-billed Northern Diver as a
British Bird; 4 figs.
— . Recovery of marked birds.
Oordt, G. J. van, and Huxley, J. S. Some observations on the
habits of the Red-throated Diver in Spitsbergen; 8 photos.
Thomson, A. L. The Migrations of British Starlings: results of
the marking method.
Witherby, H. F. Note on the six ringed Swallows captured in
South Africa; with a sketch-map.

Brooklyn Museum Quarterly, vol. ix. no. 3,
July 1922.

- Murphy, R. C. Tenth contribution on the sea-coast and Islands
of Peru; with many photos.

Canadian Field-Naturalist, vol. xxxvi. nos. 3-5,
March, April, May 1922.

- Townsend, C. W. The summer birds of Advocate, Cumberland
County, Nova Scotia.
Lloyd, H. Some of Captain Henry Toke Munn's observations
on the birds of Baffin Island and vicinity.

- Williams, M. Y. Biological notes along fourteen hundred miles of the Mackenzie river system.
- Smith, F. N. The American Hawk-Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*).
- Taverner, P. A. The disappearance and recovery of the Eastern Bluebird.
- Farley, F. M. Summer birds of the Lac La Biche and Fort McMurray region.
- Taverner, P. A. Adventures with the Canada Goose.
- Munro, J. A. Notes on the water-birds of Lake Newell, Alberta.
- Bradshaw, F. The Hungarian or European Grey Partridge in Saskatchewan.

Condor, vol. xxiv. nos. 3, 4, May, July 1922.

- Whittle, C. L. Miscellaneous bird-notes from Montana; 2 illustrations.
- Brooks, A. Notes on the American Pine Grosbeaks, with the description of a new subspecies, *Pinicola enucleator carlotte*, from Queen Charlotte Islands.
- Hanna, G. D. The Aleutian Rosy Finch, *Leucosticte griseonucha*, field-notes; 1 photo.
- Mailliard, J. Eggs of the Aleutian Rosy Finch; 1 photo.
- Hill, G. A. With the Willow Ptarmigan in Alaska; 4 photos.
- Ritter, W. E. Further observations on the activities of the Californian Woodpecker and its food-habits.
- Miller, L. Fossil birds from the Pleistocene of McKittrick, California.
- Todd, W. E. C. *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*, subsp. nov., from southern California.
- Mailliard, J. Status of the Crested Jays on the north-western coast of California; with a map.

Dansk Ornithologisk Forenings Tidsskrift,
vol. xvi. pts. 1/2, May 1922.

- Schiøler, E. L. Additions and corrections to the list of Danish Birds.
- Suomalainen, E. W. Obituary notice, with portrait, of Johan Axel Palmén (1845-1919), a well known Finnish ornithologist.

- Emu**, vol. xxi. no. 4, April 1922; vol. xxii. no. 1, July 1922.
- Campbell, A. J.** The Lyre-bird, *Menura hollandiae* Latham. A key to varieties or subspecies; with col. plate.
- Roberts, S.** Prince Edward's Lyre-bird at home; with map and photos.
- Ashby, E.** The Dusky Miner (*Myzantha obscura* Gould) with its subspecies, compared with the Yellow-throated Miner (*Myzantha flavigula* Gould).
- Alexander, W. B.** Observations and records of Australian Sea-birds, 1920-1.
- Hull, A. F. B.** A visit to the Archipelago of the Recherche, S.W. Australia. Narrative and list, with photos.
- Stidolph, R. H. D.** Birds observed near Wellington, N.Z.; map.
- Shufeldt, R. W.** On the Skeleton of the Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Uroaëtus audax* Latham); 6 pls.
- Campbell, A. J.** The Buff-breasted Quail, *Turnix olivii*; with coloured plate, and description of nest and eggs by H. L. White; with photos.
- Chisholm, A. H.** The "lost" Paradise Parrot, *Psephotus pulcherrimus*, supposed to be extinct, recently rediscovered; with photos.
- Cleland, J. B.** A method of taking a bird census.
- Morse, F. C.** Birds of the Moree district, New South Wales; map and photos.
- Norton, S. P. W.** Bird notes from Boree, New South Wales.
- Oliver, W. R. B.** The birds of Little Barrier Island, N.Z.; photos.
- Le Souëf, A. S.** Notes on Sea-birds between Sydney and England.
- Stuart-Sutherland, R.** Notes on birds observed round a light-house at Puysegur Pt., New Zealand; photos.
- Fletcher, J. A.** Field-notes on the Black Bell-Magpie, *Strepera fuliginosa*, in Tasmania; photos.
- Campbell, A. G.** New subspecies of Tit-Warblers—five new races of *Acanthiza* and five of *Geobasileus*.

Fauna och Flora, for 1922, no. 3.

- Lönnberg, E.** On an example of *Colymbus adamsii* obtained at Umea in northern Sweden; with 1 figure.
- On the present status and distribution of the Golden Eagle in Sweden, derived from reports of the forest officers to the Central Office of the Royal Domains.

Gerfaut, vol. xii. pt. 1, 1922.

- Dupond, C.** Account of the occurrence of a Pallid Harrier (*Circus macrourus*) in Belgium in April 1921.
 —. On the occurrence of the Eastern Skylark in Belgium.

Hornero, vol. ii. no. 4, April 1922.

- Dabbene, R.** The Petrels and Albatrosses of the southern Atlantic; pt. 3, with outline figures and maps.
Bennett, A. G. Notes on sub-antarctic birds:—i. The problem of migration in regard to some of the South American birds. ii. The diminution of the number of eggs laid in the more southerly regions.
Daguerre, J. B. List of birds collected and observed at Rosas in the southern part of the State of Buenos Aires.
Dabbene, R. Account of an example of the Albatross, *Thalassogeron eximius* Verrill, captured in the estuary of the Plate River, with figures of the head.
Lehmann-Nitschie, R. The folk-lore of some South American birds.

Irish Naturalist, vol. xxxi. nos. 6, 7, 8,
June–August 1922.

- Pack-Beresford, R.** Curlew's eggs in Wild Duck's nest.

Jaarbericht, Club van Nederl. Vogelk. vol. xii.
pt. 2, 1922.

- Riolte, P. C.** Account of the avifauna of the Province Limburg, Holland: pt. 1, Accipitres; photo.

Journal für Ornithologie, vol. 70, parts 2, 3,
April & July 1922.

- Heyder, R.** Supplementary notes on the Birds of Saxony.
Heinroth, O. On the relation between the weight of the bird, the weight of the egg, the weight of the clutch, and the duration of incubation. With seven tables of curves. A long and important paper of over a hundred pages.
Fehringer, O. The Birds of Macedonia. Field-notes made in 1917–18.

- Berlepsch, H. Freiherr von. My ornithological autobiography.
Geyr von Schweppenberg, H. Freiherr. On theories of bird-migration; 10 text-figs.
Lucanus, F. von. Critical remarks on the foregoing.
Grote, H. Remarks on some new African races: seven new subspecies proposed.
Stresemann, E. Eight new subspecies proposed from New Guinea and the neighbouring islands.

Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society,
vol. xxviii. nos. 2 & 3, March & June 1922.

- Baker, E. C. S. The Game Birds of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Pts. xxxi & xxxii. The genera *Alectoris* and *Perdix*, with plates of the Chukor and *Perdix hodgsoniae*.
———. Hand-list of the Birds of India. Pts. v, vi.
Ticehurst, C. B. The Birds of Mesopotamia. Pts. i & ii; 4 photos.
Osmaston, B. B. Birds of Pachmarhi, Central Provinces; 4 photos.
Benson, C. E. Egret farming in Sind; 2 pls.
Trench, C. G. C. Egret farming in India.
Field, F. Rough list and notes of birds found breeding in the Gonda District, Oudh.

London Naturalist for 1921 (published 1922).

This is the new title of the Journal of the London Natural History Society.

- Fenton, R. H. The Cuckoo.
Report on the Birds of Epping Forest for the year 1921.

Oiseau. Revue d'Histoire naturelle appliquée,
vol. iii. nos. 4-7, April-July 1922.

- Tavistock, Marquis of. An essay on the acclimatization of small Weaver-birds at liberty.
Berlioz, J. On the Parrots of the *Platycercus* group.
Legendre, M. The rearing and the diseases of birds in captivity.
Rochon-Duvigneaud. Bird-vision.
Millet-Horsin, Dr. Reminiscences of a naturalist in French West Africa.

Delacour, J. Account of his journey in Venezuela and the West Indies in search of birds.

d'Abadie, R. A case of embryonic malformation in a Blackbird's egg and young.

Merite, E. Cages and perches, their history and construction; with figs.

Oologists' Record, vol. ii. no. 2, June 1922.

B —, C. F. Nyasaland Notes, pts. ii. & iii. Fringillidæ and Laniidæ.

James, H. W. Description of the nest and eggs of *Spizaetus bellicosus* (Daud.) and *Sternostira scita* (Vieill.).

Ornithologische Monatsberichte, vol. 30, no. 4,
July–Aug. 1922.

Beckmann, K. O. Ornithological observations in southern Schleswig.

Schüz, E. A remarkable song of a Tree-Creeper.

Hammling, J. The Woodchat breeding in Pomerania.

Schiebel, G. The differences between a one-year old and adult Hazel-hen (*Tetrastes bonasia*).

Sunkel, W. On the race of the Marsh-Tit found in Hesse.

Stresemann, E. On the history and status of *Arborophila gingica* (Gmel.) which probably originally came from Canton.

Proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1922,
pts. 1 & 2.

Evans, A. H. Notes on the life-history of *Cuculus canorus*, with exhibition of eggs.

Cunningham, J. T. Mendelian experiments on Fowls. iii. Production of Dominant Pile Colour; 2 pls.

Revue Française d'Ornithologie, vol. 14, nos. 158, 159,
June & July 1922.

Ferrouillet, A. Contribution to the unsolved problem of the migration, route, and winter quarters of European migratory birds.

Chabot, F. An ornithological excursion to the Sept-Iles, a group of islands on the northern coast of Brittany.

- Arnault, Dr. On the power of resistance to cold of some exotic birds.
- Hugues, A. Our Ornithologists: Jean Crespon (1797-1857); with portrait.
- Millet-Horsin, Dr. A movement from east to west among African birds.
- Seguin-Jard, E. Note on *Otocoris alpestris*.
- Simon, E., and Berlioz, J. Account of a collection of Mexican Humming-birds from the neighbourhood of Orizaba.

Scottish Naturalist, nos. 125/126, May-June, 1922.

- Rintoul, L. J., and Baxter, E. V. Report on Scottish Ornithology in 1921, including migration.

South African Journal of Natural History,
vol. iii. no. 2, March 1922.

- Godfrey, R. Birds of the Buffalo Basin, Cape Province; pt. v.
- Eaton, H. G. Some nesting habits of the Cape Robin.
- Hamer, A. H. Territorialism and Sexual Selection.

XLIII.—*Letters, Extracts, and Notes.*

Cuckoos in the Gambia.

SIR,—The following record of the dates (since 1904) on which I have heard the first Cuckoo (presumably *C. gularis*) in the Gambia seems of sufficient interest to print:—

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| 1904. | May 5. | Lamin Kotto, MacCarthy Island Province. |
| 1906. | May 11. | Sajuka, Niimi, North Bank Province. |
| 1909.* | April 10. | Foni, Kombo and Foni Province. |
| 1910. | April 26. | Niimi, N. B. P. |
| 1911. | April 27. | Barrokunda, South Bank Province. |
| 1912. | (Not heard by May 1, when I left the Colony.) | |
| 1913. | April 19. | Barrokunda, S. B. P. |
| | | (Then an interval till May 4.) |
| 1914. | May 8. | Sutukung, S. B. P. |
| 1918. | April 8. | Jappini, S. B. P. |
| 1919. | April 7. | Jabba, S. B. P. |
| 1920. | April 20. | Kudang, S. B. P. |
| 1921. | April 23. | Bunni, N. B. P. |
| 1922. | April 14. | Sika, N. B. P. |